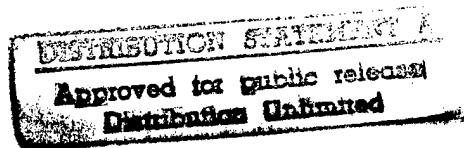


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1 AUGUST 1986

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AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL

PROVISIONS OF LAND ADMINISTRATION LAW ANNOUNCED

OW062318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2320 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Land

Adopted at the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress on 25 June 1986

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 This law is drawn up for the special purpose of strengthening the administration of land, safeguarding the socialist public ownership of land, protecting and developing land resources, utilizing land rationally, effectively protecting the arable land, and meeting the needs of socialist modernization.

Article 2 The People's Republic of China enforces the socialist public ownership of land, that is, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the laboring masses.

No units of individuals are permitted to occupy, buy and sell, rent out land, or transfer it by other illegal means.

In the interest of the public, the state may requisition collective land in accordance with the law.

Article 3 People's governments at all levels must implement the principles of treasuring and utilizing land rationally; draw up an overall plan to strengthen the administration of, protect, and develop land resources; and curb the practice of occupying land at will and of using it indiscriminately.

Article 4 Awards shall be given by people's governments to units and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in protecting and developing land resources, in utilizing land rationally, and in conducting relevant scientific research.

Article 5 The land administrative departments under the State Council shall be in charge of the unified administration of land throughout the country.

The land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level shall be in charge of the unified administration of the land in their respective administrative divisions. The establishment of land administrative departments shall be determined by the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government according to actual conditions.

People's governments at the township level shall be responsible for the administration of the land in their respective administrative divisions.

Chapter II Land Ownership and the Right To Use Land

Article 6 Urban land is owned by the whole people, that is, by the State.

Suburban and rural land, excluding that which is owned by the state as provided for by the law, is owned by the collective; residential areas, private plots, and hills for personal use are owned by the collective.

Article 7 State-owned land may be transferred according to law for the use of units owned by the whole people or units owned by the collective, and state land and collective land may also be transferred according to law for the use of individuals. Units and individuals are obliged to protect, manage, and rationally use the land transferred for their use.

Article 8 According to the law, collectively-owned land is collectively owned by peasants in the village. It is under the management of collective agricultural economic organizations such as a village agricultural producers' cooperative or a villagers' committee. Land already owned by a township (town) peasants collective economic organization may be collectively owned by peasants in a township (town).

Land collectively owned by peasants in a village that already belong to two or more agricultural collective economic organizations in the village may be collectively owned by peasants who are members of these agricultural collective economic organizations.

Article 9 Collectively-owned land must be registered with a county-level people's government, which will compile the register and issue a certificate to confirm the ownership.

Land owned by the state but used by any state-owned units, any collectively-owned unit, or any individual, according to the law, must be registered with the local people's government at and above the county level, which will compile the register and issue a certificate to confirm the right to use the land. Confirmation of ownership of or the right to use forest land or grassland and confirmation of the right to use water surfaces or beaches for the development of aquiculture should be handled according to the relevant provisions of the "Forest Law", the "Grassland Law" and the "Fishery Law."

Article 10 Those who wish to change land ownership or the right to use land according to the law must go through the procedure to change their registration and certificate for this purpose.

Chapter 11 Land ownership and the right to use land are protected by the law. No unit or individual is allowed to encroach on them.

Article 12 Land owned by collectives and land owned by the state but used by state-owned units or collectively-owned units may be used by collectives or individuals on a contractual basis in carrying out production in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. Collectives or individuals that use the land on a contractual basis have the obligation to protect and make rational use of the land according to the provisions of the contract. The right to use land on a contractual basis is protected by law.

Article 13 Any dispute over land ownership or the right to use the land should be solved by consultations between the parties concerned. Such disputes should be handled by the people's government if the parties concerned fail to solve the disputes through consultations.

Any dispute on land ownership or the right to use land between state-owned units, between collectively-owned units and between a state-owned unit and a collectively-owned unit should be handled by the people's government at and above the county level.

Any dispute on the use of land between individuals and between individuals on one hand and state-owned units or collectively-owned units on the other should be handled by the people's government at the township level or at the county level.

When the party concerned does not agree with the way the relevant people's government handles the case or the decision made by the government, it may appeal to the people's court within 30 days after receiving the notice on the decision.

Before the dispute over land ownership or the right to use such land is solved, neither side is allowed to change the status quo of the land or destroy the appurtenances on the land.

Article III Land Utilization and Protection

Article 14 The state sets up a system for conducting land investigation and compiling statistics. The department in charge of land management in the people's government at and above the county level should coordinate with the relevant departments to conduct land investigation and compile statistics.

Article 15 The people's governments at all levels work out the general plan for land utilization. The general plan for land utilization made by local people's governments should be carried out after the approval of the people's government at the higher level.

Article 16 City planning must be carried out in coordination with the general land utilization plan. In the district under a city plan, land should be used according to the city plan.

In the safety zone where there is a river or lake, land must be used in accordance with the plan for the consolidated development and utilization of rivers and lakes.

Article 17 With the approval of the people's government at and above the county level, state-owned unclaimed mountains and land as well as beaches that are reclaimed for use in production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery may be allotted to the unit that has reclaimed such land for its own use.

Article 18 In mining areas where land can be reclaimed after mining has been completed, the units or individuals permitted to use the land should be held responsible in reclaiming the land and putting it to use again.

Article 19 Land administration departments shall report to the people's governments at and above the county level for approval to recall the land users right to land use and cancel their licenses for land use if any of the following conditions occur in the use of state-owned land:

1. The units that use the land are abolished or transferred;
2. The land has remained unused for 2 years in a row without the consent of the original approving units;
3. The land is not used as authorized;
4. Highways, railways, airfields, and mining grounds are abandoned with approval.

Article 20 People's governments at all levels should take measures to protect arable land; safeguard facilities at drainage and irrigation projects; improve the soil and its fertility; prevent and control desertification, salinization, and soil erosion; and stop the acts of abandoning and destroying arable land.

Land should be used in an economical manner when building state projects and projects of townships (towns) and villages. Arable land should not be used wherever barren land is available for use. Good land should not be used wherever inferior land is available.

Chapter IV Land for Use in State Construction Projects

Article 21 Provisions in this chapter should be observed whenever the state needs to requisition collective-owned land or to use state-owned land for building economic, cultural, and defense facilities as well as public utilities.

Article 22 In accordance with state regulations, state construction projects listed in the state investment plan for fixed assets should be approved before the construction units can proceed to apply for land use.

Article 23 When requisitioning land for use in building state projects, the construction unit should have the project designs approved by the departments in charge under the State Council or the local people's government at and above the county level in accordance with the procedure for building state projects. With this or other documents of approval, it should apply to the land administration department of the local people's governments at and above the county level. The people's government at and above the county level will examine and approve the application before the land administration department appropriates land for use.

When the land is requisitioned for the construction of state projects, units whose land is being requisitioned should subject themselves to the needs of the state and should not create obstacles.

Article 24 The right of ownership of collective-owned land requisitioned for use in construction of state projects rests with the state. The units using the land have only the right to use.

Article 25 The State Council's approval is required when more than 1,000 mu of arable land or more than 2,000 mu of other types of land are to be requisitioned for the construction of state projects.

Requisition of land within the administrative jurisdiction of a province or an autonomous region shall be approved by the provincial or autonomous regional people's government. Requisition of less than 3 mu of arable land or less than 10 mu of other types of land shall be approved by the county people's government. The authority of the people's governments of cities under the jurisdiction of the province and of autonomous prefectures to give approval shall be decided by the standing committees of the provincial and autonomous regional people's congresses.

Requisition of land within the administrative jurisdiction of a municipality shall be approved by the municipal people's government. The authority of the people's governments of the districts and counties in the municipality shall be decided by the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress.

Article 26 When the use of land is needed for the construction of a project, a one-time application should be made in accordance with the general design of the project. It is not allowed to break up the whole project into parts. Projects to be built in stages should requisition land at intervals. It is not allowed to requisition land first in anticipation of future use. Application for the approval of land to be used in building railways, highways, oil pipelines, water pipes, and the like may be made for the different sections of the projects, and the land requisition procedure shall be adopted accordingly.

Article 27 Compensation for land requisitioned for the construction of state projects shall be paid by the units using the land. Compensation for cultivated land should be paid at a rate of between 3 and 6 times the annual average output value of the land during the preceding 3 years. The compensation rates for other requisitioned land shall be decided by the respective

provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned by taking into consideration the compensation rates for cultivated land.

The compensation rates for accessory objects and young crops found on cultivated land shall be decided by the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned.

With regard to the requisitioning of vegetable plots in suburban areas, the units using the land should contribute to a new vegetable land development fund in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 28 In addition to paying compensation for land requisitioned for the construction of state projects, the units using the land are required to pay relocation subsidies.

The relocation subsidy to be paid for the use of requisitioned cultivated land shall be calculated on the basis of the number of peasants requiring relocation. The number of peasants requiring relocation shall be calculated by dividing the total area of requisitioned land by the average per capita share of cultivated land of the units in the area before requisition. The relocation subsidy for each of the peasants requiring relocation should amount to between 2 and 3 times the annual per mu average output value of the land during the 3 years prior to requisition. However, the maximum per mu relation subsidy should not exceed 10 times the annual average output value of the land during the 3 years preceding requisition. The resettlement subsidy rates for other requisitioned land shall be decided by the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned by taking into consideration the rate of relocation subsidies paid for requisitioned cultivated land.

Article 29 Where payment of land compensation and relocation subsidy, made in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 27 and Article 28 of this law, are not sufficient to permit the peasants requiring relocation to maintain the living standard they are accustomed to, the relocation subsidy may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned. However, the combined total of land compensation and relocation subsidy must not exceed 20 times the annual average output value of the land during the 3 years preceding requisition.

Article 30 The various compensations and relocation subsidies paid for land requisitioned for the construction of state projects, aside from compensations paid to individuals for accessory objects and young crops on the land that belong to them, shall be used by the units whose land is requisitioned to develop production and secure job placements for the surplus labor force, and to issue living allowances to those that are unemployable, created by the land requisition. They must not be diverted for other purposes, nor appropriated by any unit or individual.

Article 31 The land management departments of local people's governments at or above the county level should organize the units whose land is requisitioned, the units using the land, and other units concerned to arrange job placements

for the surplus labor force created by land requisition for the construction of state projects by developing farm and sideline production and running village and township (town) enterprises. Where such arrangements fail to provide all the required job placements, employment may be offered to those qualified by the units using the land or by other collectively owned or state-owned units. An appropriate amount of relocation subsidies should be allotted to those units that absorb the labor force.

Where a unit has all its land requisitioned, its agricultural households may be reregistered as nonagricultural households upon examination and approval by the people's governments of the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned. The compensations for assets and incomes of a local collective and relocation subsidies should be handled by the local people's government at or above the county level after consulting with the townships (towns) and villages concerned, and should be used for the purpose of production or for providing living allowances to those that are unemployed and must not be divided up by anyone.

Article 32 The compensation rates for land requisitioned for the construction of large and medium-sized water conservancy or hydroelectric power projects and for relocation shall be set forth by the State Council in separate regulations.

Article 33 Any unit in need of an open space for stacking materials, for use as a passageway for transport, or for setting up other temporary installations while building a project should use requisitioned land. If additional land for temporary use is needed, the constructing unit may apply to the organization which approved the use of the land for the construction project for the temporary use of additional land by specifying the land area and the time limit for its use. After receiving approval, the unit may sign an agreement with the collective agricultural economic organization regarding the temporary use of the land and compensate the organization yearly for the use of the land at a rate equivalent to the average annual output value of the land during the previous 3 years. No buildings of permanent nature should be built on the land designated for temporary use. Upon expiration of the agreement, the constructing unit should restore the land to conditions fit for production and return it in good time.

A unit in need of land for temporary use to erect an above-ground transmission line, lay an underground pipeline, build other underground projects, or engage in geological prospecting should apply to the local county people's government for approval, and compensation should be made according to the stipulations contained in previous sections.

A unit which requires a land survey to choose a suitable site for its construction project should apply to the local county people's government for approval; proper compensation should be made for any losses caused during the land survey.

Article 34 Regarding the use of state-owned barren hills and wasteland and state-owned land used by other units for new state projects, they should be

allocated after approval in accordance with the procedures and limits of authority for approval in requisitioning land for state projects. State-owned barren hills and wasteland are allocated free. As for the use of state-owned land used by other units, if these units suffer losses, the constructing unit should make proper compensation; if these units should have to move, the constructing unit should bear the moving expenses.

Article 35 Collectively-owned urban units in need of temporary use of land should follow the provisions set forth in this chapter.

Article 36 Enterprises jointly invested in and run by state enterprises, urban collective enterprises, and agricultural collective economic organizations, when in need of the temporary use of collective-owned land, must have construction plans and letters of assignment or other documents approved by the State Council's departments in charge or by local people's governments at or above the county level in accordance with state capital construction procedures, and must submit an application to the land management departments of local people's governments at or above the county level. After the people's governments at or above the county level approve the application, in accordance with the limits of authority for approval in requisitioning land for state projects, the land may be requisitioned according to the stipulations on requisitioning land for state projects. The collective agricultural economic organizations may also regard the right to use the land as a condition for jointly running the enterprises according to agreement.

Chapter V Land Used by Townships (Towns) and Villages for Construction Projects.

Article 37 The construction plan of a township (town) or village should be drawn up according to the principle of rational distribution and economy in land use, and should be implemented with the county-level people's government approval. A township (town) or village construction plan within a city construction plan should be implemented with the city people's government's approval.

Rural residents' housing projects, township (town) and village enterprise projects, township (town) and village public installation projects, and public welfare projects should be built according to the township (town) or village construction plan.

Article 38 In building residences, rural residents should use the foundations of their former residences or idle village land. Those who wish to use arable land should apply to the township-level people's government for examination and submit an application to the county-level people's government for approval. Those who wish to use the foundations of their former residences, idle village land, or other land should apply to the township-level people's government for approval.

The use of land by rural residents for housing projects must not exceed the standards stipulated by the provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities concerned.

No application for the use of the foundations of residences already sold or leased should be approved.

Article 39 A township (town) or village enterprise that needs land for construction must submit an application to the land management department of the county-level people's government, together with its construction plan and letter of assignment and other documents of ratification issued by the local people's government at and above the county level. The application must be approved by the local people's government at and above the county level within the authority specified by the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority.

The use of land for construction by township (town) or village enterprises must be placed under strict control. A province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority may set its own standards in making land assignments on the basis of the particular trade and operational scale of the township (town) or village enterprise.

When a township (town) or village must use land collectively owned by the peasants of a village for construction for a township (town) or village enterprise, it must adequately pay compensation to the unit which originally used the land, and make proper arrangements for the peasants' production and livelihood according to the regulations of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority.

Article 40 When a township (town) or village needs land for developing public utilities or public welfare facilities, its plan must be examined by the township people's government and approved by the county-level people's government.

Article 41 When a nonagricultural resident of a township or town needs collectively-owned land for building a residence, he must obtain approval from the county-level people's government. The total area needed must not exceed the standards established by the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority. He must also pay compensation and other fees to help whoever used the land in the latter's relocation in accordance with the standards set by the state for land requisition for national construction.

Article 42 Local people's governments at all levels may set their own standards for the control of land used for construction by a township (town) or village, and report the established standards to the people's government at the higher level for approval before they apply such standards.

Chapter VI Legal Liabilities

Article 43 State-owned units and collectively-owned units in cities that have illegally occupied and used land without prior approval or have gained approval to use land by using fraudulent means must be made to return their illegally occupied land, dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed buildings and other facilities on the illegally occupied land within a given period, and pay fines. Disciplinary actions must be taken against the

responsible person or persons of the unit that has illegally occupied land by the unit concerned or by the organ at higher level.

In cases where land in use exceeds the approved area, the extra land in use must be considered as illegally occupied land.

Article 44 Township (town) and village enterprises that have illegally occupied and used land without prior approval or have gained approval to use the land by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land, and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed buildings and other facilities on the illegally occupied land. They may also be fined.

In cases where land in use exceeds the approved area, the extra land in use must be considered as illegally occupied land.

Article 45 Rural residents who have illegally occupied land to build living quarters without prior approval or gained approval by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed houses on the illegally occupied land within a given period.

Article 46 Nonagricultural residents in cities and towns who have illegally occupied land to build living quarters without prior approval or gained approval by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed houses on the illegally occupied land within a given period.

State functionaries who have used their authority or position to illegally occupy land and build living quarters without prior approval or gained approval by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed houses on the illegally occupied land within a given period. At the same time, disciplinary actions must be taken against such functionaries by the unit to which these functionaries belong or by the organ at higher level.

Article 47 Illegal income from buying, selling, or leasing land or other illegal transactions must be confiscated. Those who engage in such malpractices must, within a given period, be made to dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed buildings and other facilities on the land which has been illegally bought, sold, leased, or appropriated through illegal means. The parties concerned may also be made to pay fines. Disciplinary actions must be taken against the person or persons mainly responsible for the malpractices committed by the unit to which he or they belong or by the organ at higher level.

Article 48 In cases where a unit, or an individual, unauthorized to approve land requisition or land use unlawfully approves land occupation, or where unlawful approval is given for land occupation in excess of the authority to approve, or where the instrument of approval is invalid, the unit concerned or a higher authority shall mete out disciplinary sanctions to the person in

in charge of the unit, or to the individual, who unlawfully approves the land occupation. Where bribery is involved, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law. The land unlawfully approved for occupation shall be dealt with as land illegitimately occupied.

Article 49 A higher authority, or any other unit, which unlawfully appropriates the compensation fees or relocation subsidies for units whose land has been requisitioned shall be made to return the money or pay compensation, and may be subjected to fines. The units concerned or the organ at higher level shall mete out disciplinary actions to the people in charge of the units, while the illegitimate occupation of land by individuals shall be handled as corruption.

Article 50 Where land subject to provisional use, as provided for in Article 33 of this law, is not returned when due, the rights to use the land shall be rescinded pursuant to Article 19 of this law. Those who refuse to hand over the land shall be made to return the land and subjected to fines.

Article 51 A time limit shall be set for treating land that has been rendered sandy and saline, or has been affected by soil erosion, as a result of land development, and fines may be imposed.

Article 52 Disciplinary actions as provided for in this law shall be determined by the land administration departments under the local people's governments at and above the county level, while the disciplinary actions stipulated in Article 45 of this law shall be decided by the people's governments at and above the township level. Those who take exception to these disciplinary actions may appeal to the people's court within 30 days of receiving the notification of the actions. Failure to appeal or comply with the actions shall result in compulsory execution according to the applications filed with the people's courts by the organizations concerned.

Article 53 Violators of land ownership or land use rights shall be made to stop their acts of violation and to compensate for losses by the land administration departments under the local people's governments at and above the county level. Those who take exception to the ruling may appeal to a people's court within 30 days of receiving the notification of the ruling. Those whose rights are violated may also appeal directly to a people's court.

Article 54 The criminal liabilities involved shall be pursued in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law regarding crimes of bribery, extortion, corruption, theft of state and collective property, instigation of public unrest, and obstruction of state construction committed in the course of altering land ownership and land use rights and of resolving disputes over land ownership and land use rights.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 55 Regulations governing the land use of Sino-foreign jointly-invested enterprises, Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises, and foreign-invested enterprises shall be separately formulated by the State Council.

Article 56 The land administration departments under the State Council shall draw up implementation rules pursuant to this law and submit these rules to the State Council for approval.

The standing committees of provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congresses shall draw up implementation rules pursuant to this law.

Article 57 This law shall take effect on 1 January 1987. At the same time, the "Regulations Governing the Use of Land for Construction Purposes in Villages and Towns" and the "Regulations Governing the Requisition of Land for State Construction Purposes" promulgated by the State Council on 13 February and 14 May 1982 respectively shall be abolished.

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CSO: 4007/457

NATIONAL

1986 TREE-PLANTING TARGET FULFILLED IN 6 MONTHS

HK090215 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] Trees have been planted on more than 5.5 million hectares of land in the past six months, fulfilling the target for the whole year.

Meanwhile, illegal and indiscriminate tree-felling--once a serious problem--has dropped greatly after tough measures were adopted by the Ministry of Forestry, including arming more forestry police and imposing strict penalties.

Liu Guangyuan, deputy forestry minister, said the afforestation drive had expanded the areas of forest to 12.7 percent of China's territory from 8.6 percent in 1949. There are now 75 cities and more than 200 counties where forest cover is 20 percent or more.

Liu attributed the "fruitful results" to the flexible State policy and improvement of the responsibility and contract system for tree planting. Since 1981, more than 33.3 million hectares of previously barren hills have been allocated as private plots to more than 50 million rural households, and 40 million hectares have been separately contracted to farmers. The trees and grass grown on this land belong to the households and the allotments can be inherited.

Liu said voluntary tree-planting drives across the country had also helped greatly. In the first half of this year, more than 1 billion trees were planted in rural and urban areas, mainly by youngsters.

At the suggestion of Deng Xiaoping, the National People's Congress in 1981 adopted a resolution encouraging citizens over the age of 11 except the old, sick and disabled, had to plant three to five trees every year or do the equivalent amount of labor in other afforestation work.
[sentence as published]

Deng and other Party and State leaders took the lead in planting trees, and more than 200 million people have been involved in the campaign annually over the past five years.

Liu said his ministry had planned to expand the national forest cover to 14 percent of the country's territory by 1990 and to 20 percent by the turn of the century. To reach the target, the nation must afforest 27.7 million hectares over the next five years. Liu expects the State to greatly increase investment in the field during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

The ministry's reafforestation efforts have been coupled with strong legal measures since the promulgation of the Forestry Law in 1984. Police forces have been strengthened to clamp down on illegal felling. The force comprises more than 2,000 stations and about 200 county security bureaus throughout the country. In the first four months of this year, Liu said, more than 9,900 cases of illegal felling were handled, a drop of 48 percent over the same 1985 period. On the whole, he said, forest destruction has been stopped. "But we should not lower our guard against it, as indiscriminate felling still happens from time to time in some provinces," he said.

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CSO: 4020/376

NATIONAL

HE KANG ON CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

0W072008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Jinan, 7 July (XINHUA)--More than 75,000 peasants have graduated from China's largest secondary agrotechnical school, the Central Agricultural Broadcasting School, since it opened five years ago.

Most graduates are helping spread agrotechniques or specializing in commodity or service trades, according to a conference which closed in Taian, Shandong Province, today.

The school, run by eight central departments including the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the State Education Commission and the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, began teaching programs via the central broadcasting station nationwide on 13 July 1981.

With a schooling of three years, it enrolls students from rural cadres at grass-root units, educated rural youth and state farm workers. The state does not assign jobs to graduates but local authorities can hire them on a selective basis.

"Some 830,000 peasants are now studying at our school," said He Kang, minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and head of the school board.

The school offers four majors--agronomy, the rural economy and management, livestock breeding and fresh-water fish breeding. It runs 24,000 classes across the country.

He Kang described the broadcasting school as an "important channel" for boosting vocational training for the 800 million rural residents. The school plans to enroll one million peasants and produce 300,000 graduates during China's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90).

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CSO: 4020/376

NATIONAL

AGRONOMIST URGES DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--Spreading scientific achievements in rural areas and solving economic construction problems should be two major tasks for developing China's agricultural science and technology, said Xiang Chongyang in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Xiang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, said that efforts should be made to popularize those achievements which produce quick economic results.

During the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85), the agronomist said, application of scientific and technological achievements had played an important role in the country's agricultural development.

Achievements in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries added more than 10 billion yuan each year during the last five years, he said.

As a delegate to the third national meeting of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, which is now in session, he noted that the association's organizations at various levels have done a lot of work to spread new technology in rural areas by running training classes and providing technological services.

Short-term technical training classes have trained some 80 million peasants over the past six years.

He also said that personnel, money and materials should be centralized for solving key technological problems in economic construction and social development.

Efforts should be made to develop mountainous areas, land reclaimed from the sea, pastureland, and other natural resources. Work should also be done to develop processing technology for agriculture, animal husbandry, aquatic products, and to improve management at these facilities. Attention should also be paid to establishing a technology service system and raising the quality of scientific and technological personnel, he said.

/6662

CSO: 4020/360

NATIONAL

GUANGMING RIBAO ON DEVELOPING RURAL SCIENCE

HK290628 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 86 p 1

["Excerpts" of article by Song Jian [1345 0256] published in June 1986 issue of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND COUNTERMEASURES magazine: "Spread Sparks of Science and Technology to Rural Areas"]

[Text] Abstract: At present the mode of production of human society is confronted with a third major change. However, the second change has not been effected in China's rural areas and has not started yet in many localities. China's scientific and technological circles should work on two fronts: On the one hand, they should effect a change in the mode of production in the rural areas; and on the other hand, they should develop new and higher technologies. These are China's specific characteristics. China's vast rural areas badly need the application and popularization of tested and applicable science and technology. Without the popularization of science and technology, it will be impossible to realize China's four modernizations, including the building of rural modernization. The objective and purpose of the "Spark Plan" include spreading sparks of science and technology to the vast rural areas, injecting elements of modern civilization, transforming outdated modes of production and life-styles, driving off poverty, and building a new civilization. [end abstract]

Regarding the origin and purpose of the "spark plan," I would like to present some of my personal understanding to the scientific and technological circles. I hope that my mistakes are pointed out so that they can be corrected.

We have openly declared that China is a developing country and that it belongs to the Third World.

The Chinese people are known throughout the world for their courage and industriousness. Compared with the developed countries, our people are more hardworking and toilsome. They work for long hours every week and have less time to rest. Nevertheless, they enjoy less material benefits than the people of the developed countries. The fundamental reason is that our labor productivity is low, that is, the annual average per capita wealth created by our people is limited. This social inequality is due to the fact that the majority of the laboring people in China lack science and technology and are not used to

commodity production. In order to develop the economy in the world today, the most important thing is to work skillfully under the guidance of scientific and technological knowledge rather than "work hard" merely with physical strength. It is the most important historical task for China's scientific and technological work to transform the primitive and backward means of labor, establish new means of labor based on advanced technology, enormously increase labor productivity, and develop commodity economy.

A review of the process of the changes in the mode of production of human society will be significant to the understanding of our current task. Innumerable facts in archaeological science have proved that our forefathers in ancient times did not know how to farm or raise animals. They lived by hunting and gathering. Around 10,000 years ago, human society shifted to agricultural and animal husbandry, which was a great change in the life style of human society.

Following the industrial revolution in the 18th century, another great change in the use of labor began, namely, the transition from a natural economy to industrialization. Compared with the natural economy and handicraft industry of ancient times, labor productivity of the factories, enterprises, and farms increased by 10 to 100 fold, which accelerated the production and accumulation of social and material wealth and created new material civilization.

Scientists hold that mankind is now confronted with another great change, that is, a transition from industrialized production to overall automation. The use of computer and automatic machines has nearly automatized all physical and mental labor. This change will open up incalculable prospects for further increasing labor productivity and establishing new life styles and uses of labor.

Each change of life style and use of labor of human society had become an irresistible historical trend. History has proved that all nations, without exception, will prosper if they go with the trend and decline if they resist. The second change has not been effected in China's vast rural areas and has not yet started in many localities. Our scientific and technological circles should work on two fronts: on the one hand, they should strive to effect a change in the mode of production in the rural areas; and on the other hand, they should develop new and higher technologies. These are China's specific characteristics.

According to the 1985 statistics, China's industrial output value totaled 875.9 billion yuan and its agricultural output value (including rural industry) amounted to 450 million yuan. The average per capita industrial output value of the 200 million industrial population was 4,400 yuan. However, the average per capita agricultural output value of the 800 million peasants in the rural areas was only 560 yuan, one-eighth of that of the urban areas. As the rural people account for 80 percent of the nation's total population, the average industrial and agricultural output value of the whole nation was only around 1,300 yuan. Meanwhile, the problem of food and clothing of tens of millions of people is not yet solved. Their annual income is still under 120 to 150 yuan. Furthermore, China's rural population is continuously

increasing. According to estimates by population experts, if we maintain the current average child-bearing rate of women (2.2 to 2.3), China's population will reach 1.3 billion in 2000; 1.5 billion in 2020; and 1.9 billion in 2050. The population may reach 2.1 billion in 2080. Therefore, it would be impossible to make the country and people strong and prosperous without enormously increasing labor productivity.

Regarding the country as a whole, China's vast rural areas are still in a state of natural economy and labor productivity there is relatively low. If we merely rely on the output value of the industrial population to "pick up" that of the rural areas, there would be little chance to make the people rich and prosperous. Even if the productivity of the industrial sector jumps 10 times, the national average would only rise twice, which is far from our fighting objective. For this reason, enhancing agricultural productivity will be a strategic task for a considerably long period in the future.

The fundamental difference between a natural economy and an industrialized economy is that the former produces for the consumption of the producers themselves, while the latter produces for the needs of society. The former has only a limited number of surplus products to carry out exchange, while all products of the latter are put into the market. Enormously increasing agricultural productivity is the premise of effecting the transition from a natural economy to a commodity economy; because we can manufacture goods efficiently in large numbers only when they are marketable. To date, there are some people who still yearn for the idyllic life under the days of the natural economy and who regard the production and life-style of "a chick on the left, a duck on the right, and a fat baby on the back" as the symbol of a happy life. This concept is miles away from our target. Even "100 chicks on the left and 100 ducks on the right" won't do. In order to genuinely realize a commodity economy in the rural areas, we should sing in praise of the "commanders" who are in charge of 10,000 chicks or ducks. Industrialized production is the only way out for revitalizing the rural economy. However, we cannot develop industrialized production steadily without science and technology.

In recent years, new technological revolution has become the topic of discussion of all countries. Statesmen of the developed countries regard developing advanced technologies as a magic weapon for putting themselves in the lead in political and economic fields. The "star wars" plan of the United States, "Eureka" of Western Europe, "Outline for the Development of Science and Technology" of Eastern Europe, and "Human Science" of Japan are all examples of making investment in developing high technology as part of the political and strategic efforts of a country. A few years ago, we also carried out extensive discussions on the challenge of the new technological revolution and countermeasures. Nevertheless, China's vast rural areas now badly need the application and popularization of tested, applicable science and technology rather than high technology. High technology will definitely be necessary when the rural commodity economy develops to a certain level after several years, but it is not necessary for the time being.

Today all modern civilization mankind can enjoy is based on scientific and technological achievements. Modern civilization is a benefit offered by science and technology to the people. China's modernization program, including rural modernization, would be impossible without the popularization of science and technology. The slogan "we should rely on policies and science" indicates the awakening of our party and people.

The objective reality taken shape in history shows that a people with scientific and technological knowledge, namely, the 15 million intellectuals, belong to the working class. Most of them are concentrated in universities, colleges, research institutes, and industrial enterprises in cities. Lack of intellectual workers in the vast countryside has become a barrier to rural economic development. Science and technology are knowledge accumulated by mankind in the course of understanding the objective world, and they belong to the people. Those who can luckily master scientific and technological knowledge are vanguard forces who deserve respect. In a considerably long period in the future, these people, including workers, peasants, and educated youths who are making efforts to master scientific and technological knowledge, will be the backbone force of socialist construction. Assimilating knowledge acquired by mankind, discovering new laws, creating new technologies, and opening up new spheres will be their historical mission. Meanwhile, they are also the disseminators of scientific and technological knowledge. They should work as hard as a bee and "spread" the pollen of science untiringly throughout their life so that each producer or production unit in society can acquire new wisdom or a "gene" of science and technology and become a mature plant in China's modern economy that has great vitality.

Marx said: "Science should never be a selfish enjoyment. Those who are lucky enough to engage in scientific research should first use their knowledge to serve the people." Those who have luckily become scientists and technological experts will realize that there is no greater happiness than that of working for the benefit of the people with knowledge they have acquired.

The objective and purpose of the "spark plan" include spreading sparks of science and technology to the vast rural areas, injecting elements of modern civilization, leading the people in transforming the outdated mode of production and life-styles, driving off poverty, and building new civilization.

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CSO: 4007/449

NATIONAL

FARM MACHINERY BOUGHT THROUGH INTERNATIONAL BIDS

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0605 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--Over the past few years, China has purchased farm machinery and equipment with World Bank loans through international bidding, resulting in good economic results in agricultural development.

Liu Xingren, an official from northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, told XINHUA that the bidding agent is the International Tendering Company of the China National Technical Import Corporation.

Since 1983, that agent has purchased for the Heilongjiang reclamation project irrigation and drainage equipment, combine harvesters, cutting and drying machines, motor vehicles, tractors and rolled steel, giving an impetus to the farm reclamation there.

Liu said the project has brought more than 105,300 hectares of wasteland under cultivation. Over 53,300 hectares were planted last year, yielding 250,000 tons of wheat and soybeans. This year, 100,000 hectares will be planted, nearly double the 1985 figure, he added.

The World Bank provided loans of over 70 million U.S. dollars for the project. After visiting and examining the reclamation project, World Bank experts were satisfied with the progress.

Liu Xingren said the tendering company purchased seeds and grain processing equipment, 60 trucks for carrying grain, and 10,000 tons of rolled steel, all for wasteland reclamation in the province.

In the past few years, the International Tendering Company has also purchased machinery and equipment for transforming saline-alkali land on the north China plain and for a rubber plantation in Guangdong Province, and bought improved seeds for various provinces, according to an official from the company.

The machinery and equipment needed to transform red soil in the boundary areas of Jiangxi and Fujian provinces as well as for the reclamation projects in the Xinjinag region and Yunnan Province will also be purchased through international bidding in the near future, he added.

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CSO: 4020/360

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

PEASANTS' TECHNICAL TRAINING--Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Over 23 million peasants have attended technical training courses and agricultural schools in recent years, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The ministry reported that since China adopted flexible rural economic policies in 1979, a growing number of peasants are demanding to learn new techniques. By the end of 1985, China had 360 agricultural schools, more than 3,000 rural high schools specializing in farming techniques and 3,300 county-run training centers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 6 Jul 86 OW] /12858

AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION--Beijing, 7 July (XINHUA)--The China International Exchange Association of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries was set up here today. Xiang Chongyang, chairman of the association and vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, said that the association will, on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, conduct scientific and technical exchanges and cooperation with non-governmental organizations, institutions and firms of other countries as well as foreigners of Chinese origin, overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. It will also engage in personnel training and arrange visits for specialists, scholars and friendly personages, he added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 7 Jul 86 OW] /12858

MORE COTTON THAN POLYESTER PRODUCED--Beijing 8 July (XINHUA)--China's six-month production of 100 percent cotton cloth rose to nearly 4.5 billion meters this year, up 28.3 percent from 1985, textile industry officials said today. The growth rate puts cotton ahead of all other materials, they said. "And it has great importance for the export market," a leading government economist told XINHUA. The fabric has replaced polyester as the best selling textile in the country, according to industry officials. As a result, they said, the stock of cotton cloth, which reached six billion meters in 1984, has dropped to 2.6 billion meters. Officials said people increasingly are making and buying denim and corduroy clothes, pushing up the demand for cotton. Cotton has also become the most popular fabric for underwear, bed sheets, pillow covers and curtains, they said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 8 Jul 86 OW] /12858

CELL GENES RICE STRAIN--Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists have bred 20 stems of a new rice variety from the genes of other rice cells, a feat previously accomplished only by the Japanese. "This is a breakthrough for applying biological engineering to the breeding of new varieties of rice," said Li Xianghui, a research fellow at the Institute of Genetics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Although scientists worldwide have been working on the project for a decade, the Japanese were able to produce results only last year, according to Li. The work makes "scientists enthusiastic about the prospects for biological engineering," Li said. "It can help produce new, needed varieties of foods and other plants. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] /12858

SUGAR CONSUMPTION RISE--Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--Each Chinese now consumes 5 kilograms of sugar a year, compared to 1.5 kilograms in 1976, according to Ministry of Commerce officials today. The country produced 5.16 million tons of sugar during the 1985-86 refining season, 3.2 times the figure for the same period 10 years ago, the officials reported. Sugar is no longer rationed as in the past, when one-sided emphasis was given to grain production and any attempt to diversify the rural production was condemned as capitalist, the officials said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] /12858

RURAL INDUSTRY SALES--Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Sales of industrial goods produced by rural enterprises exceeded farm and sideline produce for the first time in China last year, the State Statistics Bureau announced here today. Recent statistics show that sales of industrial goods produced by rural enterprises amounted to 175.18 billion yuan, an 80.3 percent growth over the previous year. Sales of farm and sideline produce were 168 billion yuan, an increase of 430 million yuan. About 69 million rural people, or 18 percent of China's rural work force, were engaged in industry, construction, transportation, commerce and services, earning about 40 percent of the total rural income in 1985. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 13 Jun 86 OW] /6662

FARM MACHINERY CAPACITY--Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--By the end of 1985, the total capacity of China's farm machinery reached 284 million horsepower, registering an increase of 83 million horsepower over 1980. Currently, there are 3.94 million tractors, or 84 percent of rural tractors, owned or operated by individual peasants. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, rural areas spent an average of 5 billion yuan annually on farm machinery. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0656 GMT 23 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4007/446

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

FIRST DAM PROJECT ON HUANG HE PROVES SUCCESSFUL

OW280320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Zhengzhou, June 28 (XINHUA)--The hundreds of million yuan of investment used on the first dam on the Yellow River, the Sanmen Gorge project, has been fully recovered up to this date through the hydro-power generated alone, said Gong Shiyang, director of the Yellow River Conservancy Committee today.

This dam, on the river named "China's Sorrow", which breached its dykes repeatedly and swallowed millions of people in the past, has helped ensure the safety of millions of people and of China's second-biggest oilfield on the lower reaches.

The project has also facilitated farming, industrial production and urban construction in Henan and Shandong provinces on the lower reaches of the river, once known as "China's Sorrow", said Gong.

Gong said that scores of floods, ice floes and silting over the past decades have proved the renovation of the Sanmen Gorge hydraulic engineering project on the Yellow River successful. The river breached its dykes 1,500 times over the 2,000 years before 1949.

In an interview with XINHUA, he said that the Yellow River is the second-longest after the Yangtze in China. But, it is the most silt-ridden in the world. Though it has an annual flow volume of 56 billion cubic meters, only five percent of that of the Yangtze, its silt volume amounts to 1.6 billion tons, more than triple that of the Yangtze.

He reviewed that construction of the Sanmen Gorge project, the first on this river, started in 1957 and was completed in September 1960.

But, the reservoir failed to cope with the tremendous influx of silt. Sedimentation would block the reservoir in a short period and the ancient capital of Xian on the upper reaches of a tributary was seriously menaced.

The reconstruction work began in 1965 and ended in 1973. It involved cutting two tunnels through a rock cliff for discharging silt and turning some power-generating facilities into new water and sand discharging channels, opening the eight water outlets at the bottom of the dam to increase its flood-discharge capacity.

The renovations of the project have proved highly effective in many ways-- tripling its flood-discharging capacity and increasing its silt-discharging capacity consequently, relieving the lower reaches of the threat of severe floods and ice floes, and providing abundant water supplies for irrigation, urban consumption and industrial use.

Ma Fuhai, head of the Sanmen Gorge Administrative Bureau, said that five generating units with a total capacity of 250,000 kilowatts began to go on stream in 1972. By the end of May this year, they had produced over 10 billion kwh with an income equal to the total investment in the project.

Moreover, more than 1.3 million hectares in Henan and Shandong province have been irrigated. Though potential floods emerged year after year, not a single dyke was breached over the past decade.

Gong Shiyang said that the success has also contributed to building of other hydraulic engineering projects on the heavily silt-ridden river, especially to the design of the Xiaolangdi water conservancy project not far from the Sanmen Gorge. Now, 14 dams have been erected and another big one is under construction on the Yellow River and its tributaries.

He also disclosed that the Xiaolangdi project will include a five-billion-cubic-meter reservoir, a 1.8-million-kilowatt hydroelectric power station, a big dam, and sand and flood discharging facilities.

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CSO: 4020/374

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

DESERT NORTH, NORTHWEST TURNED INTO FARMLAND

OW280920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Yinchuan, June 27 (XINHUA)--A method of turning desert into farmland is being spread in north and northwest China.

So far, 12 percent of China's land subjected to desert encroachment has been protected by trees, bushes and grass. This has aroused great interest in Asian and African countries which have sent experts and technicians here to study or invited Chinese experts to their countries to teach.

The method was developed by the Shapotou Desert Research Station, a subdivision of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Deserts. Located in Zhongwei County, in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the station is on the southern tip of the Tengger, the third-largest desert in China.

Set up in 1956, the station's task was to find ways to protect the Baotou-Lanzhou railway from being overwhelmed by the desert, Zhao Xingliang, head of the station, told XINHUA today.

While planting tree belts, scientific workers from the station leveled the dunes and turned them into ridges to grow leguminous plants and other green manure crops in the first year to improve the soil conditions for growing farm crops the next year.

They built stone irrigation ditches to let the water from the Yellow River water the sand, and erected hedges around the fields against sand storms.

Years of watering and cropping have fertilized the soil and turned 30-meter deep sand dunes into arable land.

The station has succeeded in growing fruit, grain and vegetables on 14 hectares over the past 20 years, and harvests up to 20 tons of fruit, and 5 tons of soybeans per hectare a year.

Using the same method, peasants on the edge of the desert in Zhongwei County have already turned 2,800 hectares of moving dunes into irrigated farmland and forced the desert to retreat more than 10 kilometers.

They plan to transform an additional 7,000 hectares of moving dunes into farmland in the near future.

TRANS PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PROVINCES HALT EXPORT OF GRAIN--The Henan Provincial Grain Department has stipulated that beginning 1 January the price of grain leaving the province will be raised. Without exception, the export of paddy rice is not allowed, and restrictions have been imposed on corn exports. Shandong Province has stipulated that corn is not to be exported without the approval of the provincial government. Beginning 1 July Sichuan temporarily halted negotiations for grain sales outside the province in order to guarantee procurement tasks. In addition, Jilin, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang, Ningxia, and Shandong have stipulated that corn, soybeans, and edible oil crops are not to be exported. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN in Chinese 14 Jun 86 p 5]

CSO: 4007/455

BEIJING

BEIJING ISSUES WATER-SAVING REGULATIONS

OW181400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--The Beijing municipal government has decided to adopt stricter measures to save water, a municipal government official told a press conference here today.

Two regulations were issued by the government last Friday on awarding enterprises and institutions that save water and punishing those that waste water due to carelessness, said Huang Jicheng, director of the municipal management committee.

According to the regulations, enterprises and institutions will be fined 5 yuan to 25 yuan for each outlet that wastes water while residents will be fined from 1 yuan to 5 yuan for each such outlet in their homes.

The municipal government has set quotas for all nonhousehold consumers, Chinese and foreign, starting from this year.

The rationed amount for units is 3 to 5 percent less than last year's consumption, he said.

Huang also revealed that the government is considering setting quotas for Beijing residents. Higher prices will be charged for water consumed over the rationed amount and that within the quota will be cheaper.

Although various measures have been taken to ease the chronic water shortage in Beijing over the past few years, the city is still facing a serious situation, he said.

The water resource for each Beijing citizen only accounts for one-sixth of the national average and one-twenty-fifth of the world average.

And the ground water level, which went down 1.4 meters last year, will continue to go down by 1.3 meters this year owing to drought for 7 years running, according to an earlier report.

The municipal government set up an office to guide the city's water-saving efforts 4 years ago. Over the past few years, some 877 measures for saving water have been taken including the installment of water meters.

The city has saved an average of 30 billion liters of water each year, Huang said.

The government has also allocated 408 million yuan for a large waterworks, now under construction, to ease the water shortage.

Upon its completion in 1991, the plant will be able to supply 1 billion liters of water daily, nearly 74 percent of the city's present total water supply. As a first step, it will provide 500 million liters of water when it is partly put into operation in June 1988.

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CSO: 4020/367

GUANGDONG

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT URGED--The provincial conference on aquatic production in coastal areas concluded this morning. Vice Governor Ling Botang demanded in his summation that the development of aquatic production be grasped as a major item in the province's economic construction. It is necessary to create a new situation in aquatic production by adopting new ideas, posture, and work style. In order to speed up the development of aquatic production in coastal areas and invigorate their economy, Ling Botang demanded that the leaders at all levels in the province's 42 coastal counties take the following steps: 1) Get a good grasp of implementing policies on the right to use shore land. 2) Consolidate the embankments, reclaim land from the sea for cultivation, and promote capital construction for aquatic breeding. 3) Build up as soon as possible an area of 200,000 mu in sea prawn-breeding bases. It is necessary to combine trade, industry, and agriculture, and go in for serialized production. 4) Step up the technological transformation of marine fishing and improve its economic results. 5) Step up the protection of resources and exploit fishing resources in a rational way. 6) Speed up the popularization of fishing science and technology and absorb the fruits of new technology at home and abroad. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 26 Jun 86 HK] /6662

RURAL INSURANCE SERVICE--Guangzhou, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--More than 5,800 peasant households in South China's Guangdong Province have insured their property since the Provincial Insurance Company began offering farm policies last December. The company offers insurance against damage to 15 crops and other farm properties including rice, bananas, sugar cane, cattle, trees, and fish and other aquatics, company officials said today. They told XINHUA they have paid more than 300 claims to farmers involving 400,000 yuan for properties lost to typhoons. "The payments have helped restore production," one company official said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 2 Jul 86 OW]

/9716
CSO: 4020/374

GUANGXI

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORT--Nanning, July 3 (XINHUA)--Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in South China exported agricultural products worth 80 million U.S. dollars in the first five months of this year, a 20 percent increase over the same previous period. The exported agricultural and sideline products include rice, canned fruit, tea, pig, chicken, rosin and cane sugar, said local officials. Last year, agricultural products accounted for 41 percent of the region's export volume. To encourage the export of agricultural products, the region has provided local peasants with low-interest and interest-free loans over the past few years. Beginning in November 1984, the region has used some of the World Bank loans totalling 50 million U.S. dollars to expand production of fruit and other foodstuff for export. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 3 Jul 86 OW]

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CSO: 4020/374

GUIZHOU

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON LAND MANAGEMENT

HK131535 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On 9 June, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government issued to all places a circular on strengthening land management and curbing the random occupation of arable land, demanding that all places take effective measures to step up inspecting and sorting out land used for nonagricultural purposes and resolutely curb the unhealthy trends of the random occupation and use of arable land.

The circular points out: At present, the problems of indiscriminately occupying and using land for nonagricultural construction have generally existed. Therefore, it is necessary to urgently and extensively disseminate among the cadres and the masses the important significance of treasuring and rationally utilizing land and protecting arable land, to publicize relevant laws and regulations, to strive to enhance the cadres' and the masses' ideological understanding, and to resolutely curb the unhealthy trends of indiscriminately occupying and using arable land.

The circular demands: All places must take effective measures to step up inspecting and sorting out land used for nonagricultural purposes. Discipline inspection commissions and political, legal, and land management departments at all levels must apply administrative, economic, and legal measures to deal with all actions of occupying land contrary to the law. Leading cadres must especially set an example and take the lead in abiding by the law. It is essential to strengthen administration, to strictly comply with the procedures of application, examination, and approval, and to control the size of land occupied. In applying for or examining and approving land, breaking up the whole into parts, practicing fraud, and examination and approval ultra vires are not allowed. Where uncultivated land is available, no construction projects are allowed to occupy arable land. Where land of inferior quality is available, no construction projects are allowed to occupy fertile farmland, particularly vegetable fields, garden plots, and other land producing good economic results.

The circular stresses: It is imperative to adhere to the principle of centralized and unified management, to further establish land management organs, and to put them on a sound basis. In addition to reinforcing the provincial Land Management Bureau, all autonomous prefectures, cities, prefectures,

countries, special districts, and districts must set up land management bureaus. In a district, including a town at the district level, a deputy head of the district or the town is charged with the land management work and its county must temporarily send a land management worker to each of its districts and towns.

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CSO: 4007/439

GUIZHOU

BRIEFS

RICE TRANSPLANTING--Thanks to recent heavy rain in most parts of Guizhou, the drought has been relieved and there has been a marked speeding up in transplanting rice. By 12 June, the province had transplanted rice on 6.65 million mu, 55.9 percent of the planned area. Leaders of the provincial government have pointed out that the current primary task is to concentrate forces to do everything possible to fulfill the rice transplanting plan. The government is allocating 1 million yuan as subsidies for fighting drought in 13 counties where the drought has not yet eased. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 4007/446

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN-DONATED PLANES ARRIVE--Harbin, June 26 (XINHUA)--Five planes donated by Australia to China for agricultural use arrived in Jiamusi City, East Heilongjiang Province, today. Other supporting facilities such as ground navigation and telecommunications equipment have already arrived. A provincial official said that the planes have been provided by the Australian Government according to a Sino-Australian governmental agreement signed in October 1981. In December 1984, an aviation center for experimental agricultural techniques was set up in Jiamusi to use the planes to spray chemical fertilizer and pesticide on its vast reclamation areas. Technicians from the center have been sent to Australia to receive technical training, and Australian experts will give on-the-spot technical instruction during the three-year experimental period. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 26 Jun 86 OW]

MARSHLAND EXPERIMENTAL STATION--Harbin, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--China will invest 1.1 million yuan to build its first marshland experimental station at the Honghe Farm, located on the plain drained by the Heilong, Songhua, and Wusuli rivers. The plain, lying in the northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, is the biggest area of marshland in the country, covering more than 1.3 million hectares, said an official of the Chinese Academy of Sciences which sponsors the project. By adopting telemetry and telecontrol, the experimental station will research marshland evolution and ecosystems, the official said. The station will be completed in 1987. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW]

SINO-JAPAN TIMBER PROJECT--A Sino-Japanese timber-utilization research institute has been set up in Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province. The Japanese side will provide the equipment for the institute and is in charge of training the Chinese personnel. The Chinese Government has invested 3.7 million yuan in the institute. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 19 Jun 86 OW] /6662

GRAIN PURCHASES--Heilongjiang Province has completed signing state-assigned grain purchasing contracts. This year, the state has assigned the province to purchase 5.5 million tons of grain on a contract basis, which ranks first in the country. By the end of March, the province had distributed the quota among peasant households and state farms, and by the end of May, grain departments in various localities had completed signing contracts with all peasant households and practically all state farms throughout the province. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 14 Jun 86 SK] /8309

HENAN

DAILY URGES DRIVE FOR INTENSIVE FARMING

HK270307 Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Popularize Intensive Farming"]

[Text] Practice in many parts of Henan in recent years has proved that going in for intensive farming under the guidance of science and technology is where the potentials lie for the continued development of agricultural production.

So-called intensive farming means making a relatively high input of production materials, labor, and technology on an area of land, so as to achieve relatively high economic results.

Large-scale intensive farming was first launched in Zhoukou Prefecture in our province. There are three main types of intensive farming: 1) intercropping; 2) practicing protective cultivation, such as by developing cultivation under sheeting or large plastic tents; 3) developing courtyard economy. Practice has proved that it is possible to become comfortably well-off from just half a mu of land if intensive farming is practiced.

Henan has a large population and not much farmland. There are no great potentials for further land reclamation. We can only continue to achieve relatively great and rapid development of agricultural production by practicing intensive farming. In particular, intensive farming is all the more necessary and urgent in areas lacking mineral resources.

Judging by the development of Henan's agriculture, in terms of both necessity and feasibility, the conditions are right for large-scale popularization of intensive farming. The key lies in the leaders at all levels attaching great importance to this issue. All localities must actively organize and guide the peasants to study successful experiences. In conjunction with local natural and economic conditions, they can first develop some intensive farming projects that need little investment and produce rapid and outstanding results.

At present Henan's agriculture is mainly operated by households. There are many difficulties faced by a single household in developing intensive

farming. The leading departments at all levels must seriously resolve these difficulties, and in particular the professional work departments must be organized to provide the peasants with socialized services such as information, technology, product transport and sales, and so on. They must do everything possible to pave the way for developing intensive farming. If the whole province can unfold this work in a thoroughly sound way, not only will we be able to greatly increase the rate of use of existing farmland and the commodity rate of agricultural products; such a move is also bound to play a tremendously stimulating role in the further flourishing of the entire province's rural economy.

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CSO: 4007/446

HENAN

URGENT MEETING HELD ON WAREHOUSE FIRES

HK130307 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The provincial government held an urgent telephone conference on 11 June on fire precautions in warehouses. The meeting stressed that stepping up these precautions is an urgent task that brooks no delay.

The meeting pointed out: There has been a series of wheat store fires in recent days, causing serious losses. By 11 June, there had been 120 such fires in the province, destroying 370,000 kilograms of wheat. Compared with the whole of last year, the number of fires and the amount of wheat destroyed show respective increases of 17.6 percent and 69.8 percent. There have also been 18 mechanical and electrical accidents, causing 24 casualties.

To strengthen wheat store fire precautions and safety and rapidly reverse the increase in fires, the provincial government demanded that the grassroots cadres be taught to regard the masses' interests as the most important thing and seriously implement the cadre contract responsibility system. Leaders must go to the wheat stores and solve the problems they find there. Those who violate safety regulations and are in dereliction of duty, causing accidents, must be thoroughly investigated. We must crack down hard on criminal arsonists, to ensure the safety of the summer harvest.

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CSO: 4007/439

HENAN

BRIEFS

WHEAT HARVEST--Zhengzhou, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Henan Province, one of China's major grain producers, has gathered in a good summer harvest on 4,733,000 hectares of wheat fields this year. The summer wheat harvest is in the region of 15,750,000 tons, 220,000 tons more than last year's, an official of the Provincial Statistics Bureau said here today. The official attributed this to state stipulation reducing the contract grain purchase quotas--which enables peasants to sell more at the market price--aid from rural industry to agriculture and construction and maintenance of irrigation projects. Peasants worked harder and used more fertilizer in the fields this year, despite a spring drought, to ensure a good summer harvest. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 29 Jun 86 OW]

SUMMER HARVEST--Henan has reaped a bumper summer grain harvest. According to surveys in 42 counties, total provincial output can reach 15,784,000 tons, an increase of 218,000 tons over last year, and close to the record level of 1984. This was achieved despite a 130-day drought during the growing period. According to surveys in the same 42 counties, the average yield per mu is about the same as last year. The main reason for the increased output over last year is that the sown area was increased by 977,600 mu over last year. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jul 86 HK]

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CSO: 4007/456

HUBEI

ANTIFLOOD COMMAND ISSUES 'URGENT CIRCULAR'

HK081404 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the provincial antiflood and antidrought command issued an urgent circular on doing a good job in fighting floods and natural disasters.

The circular said: Since the end of June, the larger part of our province has had heavy to torrential rain. As the water level of the Chang Jiang has risen relatively quickly, floods in some places are very serious. Because of the possible heavy to torrential rain in some places, the responsible comrades of all prefectures, cities, and counties who are in charge of antiflood work must immediately go to their command posts. In accordance with the work divided among them, all antiflood commanding personnel must be responsible for their work at the embankments, reservoirs, dams, and pump stations. Anti-flood and antidrought commands at all levels and water conservancy departments must adhere to the system of being on duty day and night, promptly and correctly get a clear picture of the situation in the changes in water and rain, and handle well the specific problems in the course of fighting floods and draining waterlogged fields.

The urgent circular stresses: In accordance with the list sent down by the provincial authorities, we must conduct all-round inspections of the obstructions in rivers and resolutely and quickly remove them all.

All antiflood apparatuses must be quickly concentrated on the spots. We must pay close attention to the threats of torrential rain against reservoirs.

Electric power of the pump stations for draining waterlogged fields must be first arranged in a unified manner by prefectures, cities, and counties and insufficient electric power will be made up by the provincial electric power department.

In conclusion, the urgent circular of the provincial antiflood and antidrought command points out: After receiving this circular, in conjunction with their local realities, all prefectures, cities, and counties must seriously study, quickly make arrangements, and do antiflood and antinatural disaster work in a down-to-earth manner.

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CSO: 4007/456

HUBEI

MEETING STRESSES PROMOTING RURAL REFORMS

HK050557 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A 7-day provincial meeting of rural work department directors concluded in Wuhan on 30 June. The meeting, held at a time when reform is developing in depth in the rural areas, discussed questions of carrying out reforms, further strengthening the agricultural basis, reaping a bumper harvest this year, and improving the building of the rural work departments themselves. Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and vice governors Wang Hanzhang and Wang Libin attended the meeting. Qian Yulu and Wang Libin spoke. (Wang Chongwen), a responsible person of the rural work department of the Provincial CPC Committee, also spoke.

The meeting held that the main tasks in rural reform in Hubei at present and for a time to come are to consolidate and perfect the cooperative setup under two levels of management, based on household management, further readjust the rural production structure, and reform the system of assigning quotas for agricultural and sideline products and the commodity circulation setup.

The cooperative setup under two levels of management includes the two levels of peasant household management and collective management. To keep household management unchanged for a long time is a basic party policy for the rural areas, and this represents the major level and the basis of the two-level management. Collective management mainly refers to the current village and group management. We must in particular enhance village-level economic strength. If we shake the foundation--household management--we will lose the main fruits of the first stage of rural reforms, and fundamentally shake the peasants' enthusiasm.

In accordance with the requirements of developing commodity production, various localities have developed specialized joint organizations of different contents, forms, sizes, and degrees, based on the principle voluntariness and mutual benefit. We must actively encourage and guide the healthy development of these new cooperative organizations.

The meeting held that readjusting the rural production structure and reforming the system of assigning quotas for agricultural and sideline production and the commodity circulation setup are currently major issues in carrying out reform in depth. We must in particular encourage the peasants to enter the circulation field.

As rural commodity production develops and the productive forces are further enhanced, a greater degree of individually-operated private economy is bound to emerge in rural industry, commerce, services, transport, and developmental cultivation and stock-breeding, and so on. There is plenty of talent in the rural areas. We should give free rein to let talented people get things done. We must unswervingly implement the CPC Central Committee's policies on supporting the specialized households, the policies on correctly viewing individual operations and private economy, and the policies on allowing some areas and people to get rich ahead of others.

In strengthening the agricultural basis, we must attach importance to agricultural input and to water conservancy construction. We must implement all the central policies and measures on strengthening the agricultural basis and the Provincial CPC Committee's views on carrying them out, so as to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm to apply science and technology and increase agricultural input and labor accumulation. The work of fulfilling contracts, the procurement policies, and the various services must in particular be put on a sound basis.

The meeting stressed that July, August, and September represent the key period for reaping a bumper harvest. We must base our efforts on fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest.

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CSO: 4007/456

HUBEI

STOCK FARM'S SERVICE CENTERS PRAISED FOR DEVELOPMENT

HK251026 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] (Dashanding) Stock Farm, Enshi City, has set up various service centers for technological training, supply of materials, improvement of breeds, prevention and treatment of diseases, and processing of products. It has provided herdsmen with comprehensive services in the aspects of growing grass and breeding livestock, thus bringing alone the quick development of household stock farms.

While inspecting (Dashanding) Stock Farm in April this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: This method of using small-scale technological service centers to bring along thousands upon thousands of household provides successful experience for the building of pastures and the development of animal husbandry in mountainous areas in the southern part of China.

(Dashanding) Stock Farm was established in 1983. Over the past few years, in the light of peasants' needs in growing grass and breeding livestock, the stock farm has established a complete set of service systems. They have set up a technological service center of 18 professional and technological cadres, run a secondary animal husbandry school, run some 40 training courses of various kinds, and trained some 2,000 people from specialized animal husbandry households. The stock farm has also set up a seed warehouse and oil refinery. Over the past 3 years, it has supplied some 60,000 kg of superior grass seed and 1.5 million kg of chemical fertilizers to peasants and processed some 200,000 kg of fresh milk for peasants. In addition, the stock farm has set up five fine breed breeding stations and a veterinary team of some 30 persons. (Dashanding) Stock Farm's ox breeding rate last year reached 45 percent and its mortality rate was only 1 percent.

A series of services has aroused peasants' enthusiasm for growing grass and breeding livestock. At present, the number of household stock farms is 27, the number of specialized grass-growing and livestock-breeding households is some 2,000, some 39,000 mu of artificial pastures has been built, the number of draft animals, including cattle, horses, and mules, is some 3,700 head, the number of goats is some 1,100, and the number of pigs is some 10,000 head.

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CSO: 4007/446

HUBEI

BRIEFS

DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION STATIONS DAMAGED--According to a provincial forum on work regarding mechanical and electrical drainage and irrigation stations, which concluded on 20 June, serious damage has been done to those facilities in some parts of the province due to poor management. According to statistics compiled in a survey of 45 counties and cities, 19.25 percent of these stations lack permanent management staff, and in 5.8 percent no one is responsible for management. In addition the quality of management staff is poor. Only 17.79 percent of them have operating certificates. For these reasons, quite a large quantity of mechanical and electrical drainage and equipment has been lost, stolen, or damaged. In the stations in the 45 counties surveyed, 4,430 electric and diesel motors are unusable, representing 35.5 percent of the total amount. No less than 832--2.91 percent--are beyond repair. The comrades attending this meeting appealed to the government at all levels to strengthen leadership over these stations and provide support in capital and equipment maintenance. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 4407/446

HUNAN

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION TO BE STEPPED UP

HK290141 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] (Chen Weiguo), director of the provincial petrochemical industry department, said at a provincial conference on this industry on 23 June that the petrochemical industry enterprises in the province must overcome difficulties and strive to increase output of chemical fertilizer and agricultural drugs to meet the current urgent requirements of agricultural production.

Hunan ranks within the top five in the whole country in production capacity in both chemical fertilizer and agricultural drugs. By 20 June, 2.05 million tons had been produced at small chemical fertilizer plants, 80,000 tons more than in the same period last year. However, due to shortages of electric power, reduction in stocks, and so on, supply cannot meet demand in the busy agricultural season, and supplies are short in most areas.

Leaders of the provincial petrochemical industry department have taken urgent steps to ensure that agricultural needs are met. 1) Principal responsible comrades of the department have personally gone to seek supplies from large raw materials plants inside and outside the province, to organize raw material supplies for chemical fertilizer and drug plants in the province. 2) They have set up a hotline in the control room of the department's offices and assigned personnel to be responsible for promptly solving enterprises' difficulties in electric power and raw materials. 3) Leaders of the department and responsible persons of prefectural and city chemical industry departments have gone to the grassroots to mobilize the enterprises to work harder.

The majority of enterprises that had halted or reduced production due to power shortages have now resumed normal production.

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CSO: 4007/456

HUNAN

BRIEFS

COMPUTERIZED HYBRID RICE LABORATORY--Changsha, July 5 (XINHUA)--China's first computerized hybrid rice laboratory is now in operation in this capital of Hunan Province. Construction began in October 1984. The five million yuan project, which opened earlier this year, is part of the Hunan hybrid rice research center. Officials here said that the laboratory, using up-to-date equipment acquired from abroad, will be a center for academic exchanges as well. It will host an international symposium on hybrid rice in October, according to laboratory administrators today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW]

TECHNICAL SERVICE CENTERS INCREASE--At present, 70 percent of the towns and townships in Hunan have set up rural technical service centers, an increase of more than 800 over last year. The number of technical personnel at each center has increased from the previous one to two to three to five. [Excerpt] [Beijing NONGMIN RI BAO in Chinese 24 Jun 86 p 2]

CSO: 4007/455

JIANGSU

BRIEFS

SUMMER GRAIN--A good harvest of summer grain is in sight for Jiangsu Province this year, with the total output of wheat, barley, and naked barley expected to increase by 7.3 percent over last year to reach 11.42 million metric tons. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 4 Jul 86 OW]

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CSO: 4007/456

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORTS--Beijing 4 July (XINHUA)--Jiangxi Province is expected to become China's biggest quality rice exporter this year, "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS" reported today. The Provincial Import and Export Corporation of Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs has cooperated with 30 local foreign trade companies and formed a system of production, purchasing, processing, and export of fine-quality rice. The province exported more than 55,000 tons of quality rice to other countries last year, ranking the third among the country's rice exporters. The paper said that Jiangxi is expected to make a big jump in rice export this year to 100,000 tons and make the province to the biggest fine-quality rice exporter in China. Backed by local research institutes of agriculture, the province has widely introduced fine strains of rice and almost doubled the per-hectare output in about 10 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 4 Jul 86 OW]

BIG RAMIE HARVEST--Jiangxi Province in eastern China harvested 7,500 tons of ramie up to early June, surpassing last year's total output, provincial farming officials reported. Jiangxi, one of China's leading ramie producers, planted an extra 13,600 hectares of the crop this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/360

NEI MONGGOL

EMERGENCY CIRCULAR ON COMBATING DROUGHT ISSUED

SK170946 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] On 12 June, the autonomous regional people's government issued an emergency circular, urging localities throughout the region to firmly and successfully grasp various current tasks for combating drought.

The circular states: Since the beginning of 1986, the region has suffered a long-standing drought and, as a result, a large acreage of farmland throughout the region has been plagued with it. Though a number of areas throughout the region have had rainfall during the past few days, the dry spell as a whole is not totally over. The regional people's government urged the governments and departments at all levels to regard the work of combating drought as a central task to be undertaken by both rural and pastoral areas and to carry out the work firmly and satisfactorily.

The circular states: In combating the current drought, a good job should be done first in hurriedly sowing grass and planting autumn vegetables and crops that are reaped later.

The circular urges various localities to change their sowing operation from grain crops to fodder crops in order to meet the needs of the current farming situation. By regarding the serious drought this year as a turning point, efforts should be made to replace the grain cultivation with grass sowing in a timely manner on farmland on slopes and sandy areas and to sow grass seeds on all farmland that cannot be currently sowed with grain seeds. Localities should sell, lend, or sell on credit their stocked grass seeds to the peasants and herdsmen who voluntarily engage in grass production.

The circular urges the people in various localities to plant more crops of carrot and turnip in order to provide much fodder for animals and to make up the losses of grains with the harvest of grass and the losses of agriculture with the harvest of animal husbandry so as to further implement in an overall way the guideline of economic construction with regard to taking forestry and animal husbandry production as main tasks and developing a diversified economy and so as to turn the negative factor of the dry year into a positive one.

In its circular, the regional people's government also urged localities to rush to repair or cooperate in various irrigation and water conservancy facilities and to actively deal with the difficulties encountered by a number of areas in water supply for both people and animals. The governments and departments at all levels should establish responsibility systems at their own level and enforce contract agreements in order to help peasants and herdsmen carry out the operation of combating drought.

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CSO: 4007/439

NINGXIA

GRASS KEY TO LOESS PLATEAU RESTORATION

OW090544 Beijing XINHUA in English 0531 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Yinchuan, July 9 (XINHUA)--Planting grass is the most efficient way to restore vegetation to the 30 million hectares of the loess plateau in Northwest China, local scientists said today.

Scientists at the Northwest Water and Soil Conservation Institute here said planting scrub or crops would not work as well on the once fertile land, decimated by reckless farming practices 1,000 years ago.

They began experiments four years ago in the southern part of the Ningxia Hui autonomous region. Typical of the loess plateau area, its soil eroded by sandy winds, the land yielded little to farmers who tried to cultivate it or use it for grazing.

The scientists found that despite their best efforts crops would not grow well and scrub grew slowly on the land. But grass flourished, they said, surviving drought and heavy winds.

So far, the scientists have been able to cover one of the areas they worked on--47,000 hectares of once barren land in Xiji County--with grass thick enough to pasture.

Thanks to their efforts, the land in 1985 produced 150,000 tons of grass, and its meat output was up 90 percent since 1981.

Local farmers say they like what the scientists have done. "We use the grass for fuel," one said "and it's a help to us, because fuel was in short supply."

One scientist told XINHUA extensive grass plantings could bring prosperity to what is now one of the poorest areas in China.

"Once the plateau is green again," he said, "farmers will be able to start raising animals, and they'll be well on their way out of poverty."

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CSO: 4020/374

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT BEHIND NATIONAL AVERAGES--The Shaanxi NONGMIN BAO [Shaanxi Peasants Journal] frontpages the differences between average net incomes and the amount of cotton, oil, sugar, tea, pork, beef, aquatic products, and eggs available per person in Shaanxi and the average figures for the whole country. The national average income figure is 397 yuan, whereas the average in Shaanxi is 295 yuan. There are also big differences in the other items. This shows that there should be still greater development in Shaanxi's rural economy in order to catch up with the national development level. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Jun 86] /8309

SUMMER HARVEST--Shaanxi has reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain and oil-bearing crops. Total summer grain output is 4.665 billion kilograms, close to the 1984 record. Oil-bearing crop output is 186.8 million kilograms, a record. [Summary] [Xian Shāanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Jun 86 HK]

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CSO: 4007/456

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL BASE COUNTIES BUILDUP--To ensure the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the province's agricultural production, grain production in particular, the province has already decided to invest more than 100 million yuan during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period in building 82 agricultural products production base counties, including 60 grain base counties, 12 cotton base counties, 2 peanut base counties, 4 fruit base counties, 1 garlic base county, 1 vegetable and aquatic products base county, and 2 lean-meat hog production base counties. Completion of these agricultural products production base counties will play an important role in strengthening the agricultural foundation of the province, in ensuring the reserve strength of agriculture, and in accelerating the development of the rural commodity economy. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4007/446

SHANGHAI

BRIEFS

HERB CULTIVATION USES PLANT TISSUES--Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--A Shanghai institute has succeeded in cultivating seven species of medicinal herbs using plant tissues, according to today's overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. This finding, which has not been reported before, may change the traditional mode of cultivating herbs by planting seeds. Now, scientists of the Shanghai Institute of Chinese Materia Medica can cultivate the herb using a chip from the root, stalk or leaf. The institute set up a bio-engineering department in March last year and started the research project then. The seven herbs cultivated in the laboratory include liquorice, eucommia ulmoides and psoralea corylifolia. They have also successfully cultivated cell mass of coptis with the leaf. The cell mass contains the effective elements of the herb, according to the test. Rui Hekai, deputy director of the institute, said that the success may spawn a "revolution" in the production of traditional Chinese medicines. At present, a lot of herbal medicines, which take years or even dozens of years to mature, are short of supply in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 06111 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/360

SICHUAN

MEETING VIEWS 'SERIOUS SITUATION' IN AGRICULTURE

HK170159 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and government held a telephone conference on the evening of 16 June to mobilize the cadres and masses to have a clear understanding of current rural economic development and take swift action to fight natural disasters and strive for increased grain output and rural income this year.

Xie Shijie, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, spoke at the meeting. He said: A succession of low temperatures, drought, high winds, and hailstorms have hit wide areas of Sichuan since the beginning of spring. There is a shortage of chemical fertilizer and agricultural capital. There are particularly serious shortages of electric power and oil. This has had a grave impact on the whole of agricultural production and on the struggle against disasters.

Xie Shijie expressed the hope that the party and government leaders and the comrades of all departments fully understand the serious situation currently facing agricultural production and rural economic development, and attach a high degree of importance to it. They must take decisive measures to rapidly change the various passive aspects in rural economic development. The province must take the following measures to deal with the main problems in agriculture:

1. Do everything possible to ensure the sown area of spring-sown crops.
2. Work hard at field management of the crops.
3. Do a thoroughly good job in fighting natural disasters.

Xie Shijie stressed in conclusion that the party and government leaders at all levels must take the lead in going down to the grassroots and spend a concentrated period of time grasping the planting of spring-sown crops, field management, and efforts to increase rural economic income. All sectors and trades must regard support for agriculture as a major unshirkable task and do a good job in providing services.

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CSO: 4007/439

XIZANG

RURAL, PASTORAL AREAS FIGHT DROUGHT

HK160257 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the prefectures and cities throughout Xizang have regarded fighting drought and protecting the young crops as the current central task since the beginning of summer, so as to create conditions for reaping a bumper harvest.

Drought has become more serious each day recently due to persistent high temperatures and lack of rain. This has affected normal crop growth. In some places, water for greening up could not be applied to the over-winter crops, with the result that they withered and died. In some fields the young shoots failed to come up, or did so only spottily, due to the drought. Quite a number of fields could not be sown. The high temperatures have also caused a serious outbreak of plant diseases and insect pests. The drought has caused slow growth of forage grass during its greening up period, and the contradiction between the available pasture and the number of live live-stock has become even more conspicuous. The animals have lost weight.

In the face of this serious drought, the leading departments throughout the region have seriously strengthened leadership over the work of fighting drought and protecting the young crops. All prefectures, cities, and counties have set up antidrought commands. Some districts and townships have set up antidrought leadership groups.

The various sectors and trades have provided vigorous support for the drought-fighting effort. The regional agricultural and animal husbandry department has allocated 440 tons of agricultural chemicals to prefectural and city agricultural and animal husbandry bureaus for prompt distribution to disaster areas. The regional water conservancy and electric power department has issued a circular demanding that electric power departments ensure power supplies for fighting drought and protecting the crops.

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CSO: 4007/439

YUNNAN

BRIEFS

VEGETABLE SUPPLIES UP--About 60,000 tons of winter and spring vegetables were provided by Yunnan Province in southern China for 110 cities in northern parts of the country this year, 72 percent more than in the same periods in 1985, said a Yunnan farming official. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /6662

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ZHEJIANG

AUTHORITIES POPULARIZE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

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[Text] Hangzhou, June 27 (XINHUA)--The provincial authorities in Zhejiang Province, east China, are popularizing agricultural technology among peasants in order to increase output of rural commodities, a local official said today.

About half of the 76 counties and cities have established technical schools which have already trained 400,000 peasants. In addition, some 1 million peasants study at short-term training courses every year. Run by districts, townships, villages, and even individuals they lecture on crop cultivation and protection, soil, and fertilizer.

Radio broadcasts give advice on agricultural production problems. As a result, 91,000 peasant households in the province have excelled in seed breeding, plant protection, and raising mushrooms, poultry, pig, rabbit and fish.

Shen Baochang in Dahe Township, Shaoxing County, raised the egg output of ducks by renovating farming methods and using compound feed. He formed a cooperative with households in his village which sold 1,000 tons of eggs to the state last year.

Wang Rongshou in Shaxi Village, Yiwu County, spread fast growing date technology to 70 villagers. With this technology, trees bear fruit in the third year, 5 years earlier than usual and the output is doubled.

To promote mutual study, households undertaking specialized production organized 2,000 associations and societies with a total of 50,000 members. A tangerine association in Yongkang County holds a forum every month and often invites specialists from research institutes to give lectures. With the help of the association, the local district doubled its tangerine output last year to 165 tons.

The province set up more than 1,000 companies to offer technical services to the peasants. A livestock and poultry service company in Yiwu County provides fine young chickens, technical training, disease prevention, and market information to specialized households. Over the past year, the company trained 297 specialized households and purchased nearly 200 tons of eggs.

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